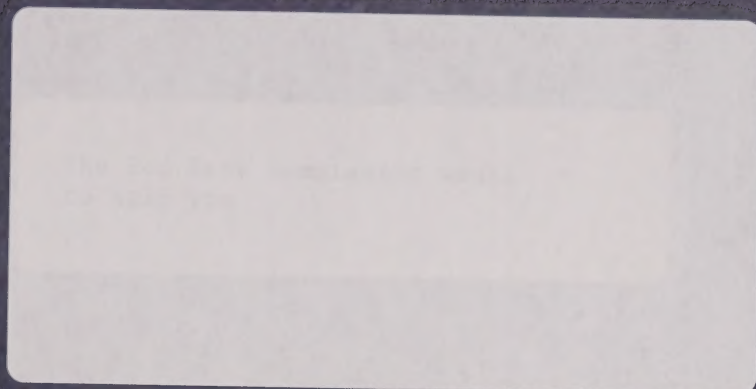


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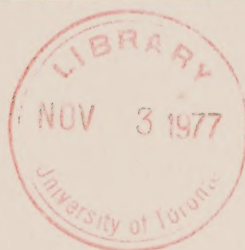
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Employment Information Series

JOB VACANCIES
BY MAJOR OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY GROUPS,
ONTARIO AND SIX CANADA MANPOWER CENTRE (C.M.C.)
MANAGEMENT REGIONS,
SECOND QUARTER 1976

Number 19



Ontario

Ministry of
Labour

Research
Branch

Toronto
Ontario



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Research Branch
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December 1976

Hon. Bette Stephenson, M.D.
Minister

T. E. Armstrong, Q.C.
Deputy Minister



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FOREWORD

As part of its responsibility for providing labour market information, the Ministry of Labour began during 1975/76 to assemble data from existing sources to monitor the province's labour market conditions on a continuing basis. It is believed that sufficient information can be obtained from secondary sources to provide indications of labour market conditions at the provincial and sub-provincial level in Ontario, at a fairly low cost. Pursuing these objectives, the Ministry has made arrangements with Statistics Canada to obtain occupational, industrial and regional data on job vacancies in Ontario on a regular basis. These data are collected by Statistics Canada through its quarterly "Job Vacancy Survey". The Ministry also obtains data on unemployment insurance claimants through the Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services on a regular basis. The data base is to be expanded to include information available from other federal and provincial sources on employment, labour force, and economic activity.

This series of quarterly reports includes information on job vacancies by major occupation and industry groups for Ontario and the six Canada Manpower Centre Management Regions within. Where possible, these data have been seasonally-adjusted. The report gives more detailed breakdown of the regional, occupational and industrial composition of job vacancies in Ontario than are published by Statistics Canada. Also, the report contains other tabulations, such as seasonally-adjusted vacancies and vacancy rates for occupations, industries and regions which are not available from Statistics Canada.

The labour market conditions monitoring is being carried out in the Research Branch under the supervision of Dr. Farid Siddiqui, Chief Economist, Labour Market Information. Currently, the unit developing the data base is headed by Margaret Smiley. This report was prepared by Brinda Murti.

If you have any question or need further information, please call Dr. Farid Siddiqui or Margaret Smiley, at 965-6101.

M. L. Skolnik
Director

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INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose: The purpose of this series of quarterly reports is to provide current regional information on job vacancies in Ontario at a level of detail not available from any other source.
2. Nature of the Information: Quarterly data on job vacancies in Ontario were obtained from the Job Vacancy Survey Section of Statistics Canada for the period between the fourth quarter of 1970 and the second quarter of 1976; Statistics Canada published only a portion of these data.

These job vacancy data have been used to provide estimates of vacancies by major occupation groups and industry groups for Ontario and the six C.M.C. Management Regions within¹. Where possible, these estimates are also seasonally-adjusted by the Ministry of Labour.

For further information on these data, see the Technical Appendix at the end of this publication.

3. Limitations of the Data: The following qualifications with respect to these estimates of job vacancies are in order:
 - the reliability of these estimates of job vacancies increases with the size of the estimates. For certain occupations, however, it will be noted that the sampling error of these estimates was so large as to preclude their publication; see the Technical Appendix for details.
 - job vacancy data do not include Agriculture, Hunting, Trapping, Domestic Services and Defence. Accordingly, overall estimates of job vacancies will be somewhat underestimated.
 - job vacancy data have been seasonally-adjusted, using information on job vacancies over the last twenty quarters. However, the presence of extreme values in some series precluded their seasonal adjustment; see the Technical Appendix for further details.

1. The ten C.M.C. Management Regions were merged to form six regions from the first quarter of 1976. For a description of the regions, see Appendix B.

- it should be noted that the Job Vacancy Survey was not designed to provide sub-provincial data. Therefore, it is not possible to estimate the reliability of sub-provincial estimates. It is likely that some of the data presented in this report do not meet the publication criteria of Statistics Canada. Consequently, users are advised to exercise great caution in using the estimates of job vacancies for occupations by region.

4. Additional Capabilities: Estimates of job vacancies at the four-digit occupation¹ level and three-digit industry² level for each of the six C.M.C. Management Regions may also be obtained, subject to the above qualifications on sampling error. Estimates of the duration of these vacancies is also available, i.e., by the proportion unfilled for one month or more.

-
1. These occupational categories are defined in the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1971, published by Statistics Canada.
 2. These industrial categories are defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1960 published by Dominion Bureau of Statistics (now Statistics Canada.)

Second Quarter 1976

HIGHLIGHTS

NUMBER OF JOB VACANCIES IN ONTARIO

- the total number of job vacancies in Ontario in the second quarter of 1976 increased by 26.0 per cent to 19,400 from 15,400 in the previous quarter. However, this still represents a decrease of 4,600 or 19.2 per cent from the comparable quarter a year ago. (Table 1)
- the same pattern is evident when job vacancies are adjusted for seasonal variations. The seasonally-adjusted job vacancies climbed to 20,200 in the second quarter of 1976 from 18,900 in the previous quarter. But it was still less than the 24,900 vacancies registered in the comparable quarter a year ago. (Table 1)

JOB VACANCY RATES

- total job vacancy rates (vacancies as a proportion of employment plus vacancies) rose from 0.43 per cent in the first quarter to 0.52 per cent in the second quarter of 1976. In a year-to-year comparison, this still represents a decrease from the vacancy rate of 0.66 per cent in the second quarter of 1975. (Table 1)
- similarly, seasonally-adjusted job vacancy rates in the second quarter of 1976 was up to 0.55 per cent from 0.51 per cent in the previous quarter; the rate a year ago was 0.69 per cent. (Table 1)

PART-TIME VS. FULL-TIME JOB VACANCIES

- the number of vacancies for part-time employment was 2,400 (12.4 per cent) and for full-time employment, 17,000 (87.6 per cent) during the second quarter of 1976. This represents an increase of 26.3 per cent for part-time and 25.9 per cent for full-time vacancies from the previous quarter. (Table 2)

THE OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN

- the occupation recording the largest number of vacancies in the second quarter of 1976 was Product Fabricating with 3,520 job openings representing 18.1 per cent of the total vacancies in the province. The other occupations which accounted for 10.0 per cent or more of the vacancies were Clerical and Related, Services and Construction Trades. (Table 3)

- the largest quarter-to-quarter increase in vacancies occurred in the Construction Trades occupation, when vacancies increased by 283.0 per cent from 530 in the first quarter to 2,030 in the second quarter of 1976. Other blue and white collar occupations registered scattered increases or decreases in vacancies during the same period. (Table 3)
- in general, blue collar occupations registered higher vacancy rates than white collar occupations during the second quarter of 1976. (Table 3)
- at the more specific four-digit level, the following occupations may be designated as 'most-prominent'¹ with respect to job vacancies: Secretaries and Stenographers; Waiters, Hostesses, and Stewards; Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairmen, which together accounted for 12.3 per cent of the total job vacancies reported in this quarter. (Table 7)

THE INDUSTRIAL PATTERN

- the greatest number of vacancies was recorded in Manufacturing Industries (5,370), followed by Services with 4,710; Trade with 2,810; Construction with 1,870; Transportation and Communication with 1,670; Public Administration with 1,450; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate with 630; and Primary Industries with 370 vacancies during the second quarter of 1976. (Table 4)
- between the first and second quarter of 1976, all industries recorded increases in vacancies except Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; the largest increase occurred in the Construction Industry, where the number of job openings rose by 192.2 per cent from 640 in the first quarter to 1,870 vacancies in the second quarter of 1976. (Table 4)
- the highest vacancy rate was in Trade (1.01 per cent), followed by Construction Industries with 0.78 per cent during the second quarter of 1976. (Table 4)
- at the more detailed three-digit level¹, the following industries emerge as 'most-prominent'² in terms of vacancies: Special-Trade Contractors; Electric Power; Barber and Beauty shops; Hotels, Restaurants and Taverns;

1. A 'most-prominent' occupation is defined as any four-digit occupational group accounting for more than 3.0 per cent of total vacancies.

2. A 'most-prominent' industry is defined as any three-digit industry group accounting for more than 3.0 per cent of total vacancies.

and other Federal Administration. These industries accounted for 22.8 per cent of the 19,400 job vacancies registered in the province during the second quarter of 1976. (Table 9)

THE REGIONAL PATTERN¹

- during the second quarter of 1976, vacant jobs in the Toronto region numbered 8,920, representing 46.1 per cent of the vacancies in the province. The distribution of vacancies in the other regions was as follows: Hamilton (2,710); Southwestern (2,290); Ottawa (2,260); Barrie (1,700); and Northern (1,490). (Table 5)
- job openings increased in all the regions between the first and second quarters of 1976; the largest increase was recorded in Barrie, when vacant jobs increased by 129.7 per cent from 740 to 1,700 during the period. (Table 5)
- Toronto region recorded the highest vacancy rate at 0.65 per cent and was above the provincial average of 0.52 per cent. Vacancy rates in the other regions ranged from 0.42 per cent in Hamilton to 0.50 per cent in Northern region. (Table 5)

THE BARRIE REGION

- vacant jobs in the Barrie region rose from 740 in the first quarter to 1,700 in the second quarter of 1976. This represents a dramatic increase of 129.7 per cent, the largest recorded in any of the regions during the period. The region's share of the job openings in the province increased from 4.8 per cent in the first quarter to 8.8 per cent in the second quarter of 1976. The job vacancy rate in the region rose to 0.49 per cent from 0.22 per cent during the same period. (Table 5)
- occupations in the Construction Trades and Product Fabricating accounted for over half the vacancies in the region during the second quarter of 1976. (Table 6)
- at the more specific four-digit occupational level, Plasterers and Occupations in Labouring (Other Construction Trades), each accounted for more than 10.0 per cent of the vacant jobs in the region. The other 'most-prominent' occupations include: Secretaries and Stenographers; Waiters, Hostesses and Stewards; Welding and

1. For a description of the Regions, see Appendix B.

and Flame Cutting; Filing and Grinding Occupations, n.e.c.; Occupation in Labouring (Other Elemental Work); Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairmen; and Truck Drivers. These occupations accounted for 59.6 per cent of the vacancies in the region during the second quarter of 1976. (Table 7)

- vacant jobs in Manufacturing, Construction and Service Industries accounted for 81.8 per cent of the 1,700 vacancies in the region during the second quarter of 1976. (Table 8)
- at the more detailed three-digit industry level, Building Construction and Special Trade Contractors, each accounted for more than 10.0 per cent of the job openings in the region. The rest of the 'most-prominent' industry groups were made up of: Household Furniture Industry; Hardware, Tool and Cutlery Manufacturers; Miscellaneous Machinery and Equipment Manufacturers; Communication Equipment Manufacturers; Plastics, n.e.s., Hotels, Restaurants and Taverns; Other Miscellaneous Services; and Local Administration. These industries accounted for 70.1 per cent of the job openings in the region during the second quarter of 1976. (Table 9)

THE HAMILTON REGION

- the number of vacancies registered in this region during the second quarter of 1976 was 2,710, representing a 60.4 per cent increase from the previous quarter. The region's share of the job openings in the province went up to 14.0 per cent from 10.9 per cent during the period. However, the lowest vacancy rate was recorded in Hamilton at 0.42 per cent during the second quarter of 1976. (Table 5)
- over half the vacancies in the region were recorded in three occupation groups, namely Product Fabricating, Construction Trades and Clerical and Related during the second quarter of 1976. (Table 6)
- at the more specific four-digit level, the following occupations emerge as 'most-prominent' in terms of vacancies: General Office Clerks; Waiters, Hostesses and Stewards; Motor Vehicle Fabricating and Assembling; Sewing Machine Operators; Painters; and Truck Drivers, which together accounted for 41.5 per cent of the job openings in the region. (Table 7)
- more than 61.0 per cent of the vacancies in the region were registered in two industry groups, namely Manufacturing and Services during the second quarter of 1976. (Table 8)

- at the more detailed three-digit level, the following industries may be designated as 'most-prominent' with respect to vacancies: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers; Special-Trade Contractors; Food Stores; Hotels, Restaurants and Taverns; Photography; and Local Administration, which together accounted for 47.8 per cent of the vacancies in the region. (Table 9)

THE TORONTO REGION

- although vacancies in the region during the second quarter of 1976 accounted for only 41.6 per cent of the job openings in the province, down from 51.7 per cent in the previous quarter, Toronto region still had both the largest number of vacancies (8,920) and the highest vacancy rate (0.65 per cent) during the period. (Table 5)
- the largest number of vacancies were recorded in the Clerical and Related occupation followed by Product Fabricating and Services during the second quarter of 1976. (Table 6)
- at the more specific four-digit level, the 'most-prominent' occupation groups representing 16.6 per cent of the vacancies in the region were as follows: Secretaries and Stenographers; Typists and Clerk-typists; Sewing Machine Operators; and Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairmen. (Table 7)
- Manufacturing Industries registered the greatest number of vacancies in the Toronto region followed by Service Industries and Trade during the second quarter of 1976. (Table 8)
- at the more detailed three-digit level, the 'most-prominent' industry groups accounting for 17.5 per cent of the job openings in the region were as follows: Electric Power; Other Services to Business Management; Barber and Beauty Shops; and Hotels, Restaurants and Taverns. (Table 9)

THE SOUTHWESTERN REGION

- vacant jobs registered in the Southwestern region increased from 2,080 in the first quarter to 2,290 in the second quarter of 1976 and accounted for 11.8 per cent of the job openings in the province. The vacancy rate in the second quarter was 0.44 per cent, up from 0.40 per cent in the previous quarter. (Table 5)

- the three occupations which recorded the largest number of vacancies in the second quarter of 1976 were Services, Product Fabricating, and Clerical and Related. (Table 6)
- at the more specific four-digit level, almost half the vacancies in the region were registered in the following 'most-prominent' occupations: Secretaries and Stenographers; Salesmen and Salespersons, n.e.c.; Chefs and Cooks; Waiters, Hostesses and Stewards; Barbers and Hairdressers; Sheet Metal Workers; Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairmen; and Construction Electricians and Repairmen. (Table 7)
- the industry group which registered the greatest number of vacancies in the second quarter of 1976 was Services followed by Manufacturing and Trade Industries. (Table 8)
- at the more detailed three-digit level, vacancies in Barber and Beauty Shops and Hotels, Restaurants and Taverns accounted for more than 10.0 per cent each of the total vacancies. The other 'most-prominent' industry groups were as follows: Building Construction; Special-Trade Contractors; Wholesalers of Farm Machinery and Equipment; Motor Vehicle Repair Shops; and Hospitals. These industries accounted for over half the vacant jobs in the region during the second quarter of 1976. (Table 9)

THE NORTHERN REGION

- in the second quarter of 1976, the number of vacant jobs in the Northern region climbed to 1,490 from 1,030 in the previous quarter. The vacancy rate at 0.50 per cent was one of the highest in the province, even though the region accounted for only 7.7 per cent of the total provincial vacancies. (Table 5)
- Product Fabricating, Construction Trades and Mining occupations recorded the greatest number of vacancies in the second quarter of 1976. (Table 6)
- at the more specific four-digit level, the 'most-prominent' occupations accounting for over half the vacancies in the region were as follows: Mining and Quarrying; Occupations in Labouring (Other Elemental Work); Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairmen; Aircraft Mechanics and Repairmen; Industrial, Farm and Construction Machinery Mechanics and Repairmen; Carpenters and Related Occupations; Occupations in Labouring (Other Construction Trades); and Taxi Drivers. (Table 7)

- Primary Industries registered the largest number of vacancies during the second quarter of 1976 followed by Manufacturing Trade and Construction Industries. (Table 8)
- at the more detailed three-digit level, the 'most prominent' industries representing 59.2 per cent of the job openings in the region were as follows: Gold Quartz Mines; Copper-Gold-Silver Mines; Iron Mines; Iron and Steel Mills; Building Construction; Services Incidental to Air Transport; Taxicab Operations; Motor Vehicle Dealers; Hospitals; and Provincial Administration. (Table 9)

THE OTTAWA REGION

- Ottawa region accounted for 11.7 per cent of the total job openings in the province during the second quarter of 1976. In this region, vacancies increased from 1,910 to 2,260 and the vacancy rate from 0.38 per cent to 0.43 per cent between the first and second quarter of 1976. (Table 5)
- the three occupations which recorded the greatest number of vacancies during the second quarter of 1976 were Clerical and Related; Product Fabricating and Sales. (Table 6)
- at the more specific four-digit level, the following occupations emerge as 'most-prominent' in terms of vacancies: Secretaries and Stenographers; Typists and Clerk-Typists; Other Clerical and Related, n.e.c.; Salesmen and Salespersons, n.e.c.; Timber Cutting and Related Occupation: Metal Smelting, Converting and Refining Furnacemen; and Industrial, Farm and Construction Machinery Mechanics and Repairmen. (Table 8)
- Public Administration alone accounted for 31.3 per cent of the total job openings in the region during the second quarter of 1976. The other industries with a sizable number of vacancies include Community, Business and Personal Services and Manufacturing. (Table 8)
- at the more detailed three-digit level, the 'most-prominent' industry groups accounted for over half the vacancies in the region, of which other Federal Administration alone constituted 27.1 per cent. The other industry groups include: Smelting and Refining; Other Construction; Electric Power; Drug Stores; and Hotels, Restaurants and Taverns. (Table 9)

Table 1

Estimated Total Job Vacancies in Ontario,
Actual¹ and Seasonally-Adjusted² Numbers and Rates³,
First Quarter 1971 to Second Quarter 1976

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual Average
Estimated Total	1971	10,200	14,000	20,400	15,500	15,500
Number of Job	1972	14,000	20,000	39,300	32,100	26,400
Vacancies	1973	27,100	32,300	39,600	33,500	33,100
	1974	36,200	42,300	57,100	28,300	41,000
	1975	23,700	24,000	24,100	20,100	23,000
	1976	15,400	19,400	-	-	-
Estimated Total	1971	12,500	14,500	15,800	16,600	-
Number of Seasonally-	1972	17,100	20,900	30,500	34,300	-
Adjusted Job	1973	33,200	33,600	30,700	35,800	-
Vacancies	1974	44,400	43,800	44,200	30,300	-
	1975	29,100	24,900	18,700	21,500	-
	1976	18,900	20,200	-	-	-
Estimated Total	1971	0.34%	0.45%	0.63%	0.50%	0.48%
Job Vacancy	1972	0.45%	0.62%	1.16%	0.98%	0.80%
Rates	1973	0.83%	0.95%	1.12%	0.97%	0.97%
	1974	1.06%	1.17%	1.51%	0.80%	1.14%
	1975	0.68%	0.66%	0.65%	0.55%	0.64%
	1976	0.43%	0.52%	-	-	-
Estimated Total	1971	0.41%	0.47%	0.51%	0.53%	-
Seasonally-Adjusted	1972	0.53%	0.65%	0.94%	1.04%	-
Job Vacancy	1973	0.99%	0.99%	0.91%	1.04%	-
Rates	1974	1.27%	1.23%	1.23%	0.79%	-
	1975	0.82%	0.69%	0.52%	0.59%	-
	1976	0.51%	0.55%	-	-	-

Source: Data from Statistics Canada's Job Vacancy Survey, 1971-1976. For definitions, information on sampling error and other explanatory materials, see the Technical Appendix at the end of this publication.

- Notes:
1. In all cases, the per cent standard deviation of the above estimates is below 15 per cent.
 2. The seasonally-adjusted data are revised in light of the most recent information on changes in seasonality.
 3. These vacancy rates are somewhat underestimated, since the denominator includes data on employment in all industries, including Agriculture, Fishing, Hunting, Domestic Services and Defence.

Table 2

Part-time¹ and Full-time Job Vacancies² in Ontario,
First Quarter 1971 to Second Quarter 1976

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1971	Part-time	1,000	1,900	2,900	1,800
	Full-time	9,200	12,100	17,500	13,700
	Total	10,200	14,000	20,400	15,500
	Per cent Part-time	9.8%	13.6%	14.2%	11.6%
1972	Part-time	1,600	1,600	4,200	3,200
	Full-time	12,400	18,400	35,100	28,900
	Total	14,000	20,000	39,300	32,100
	Per cent Part-time	11.4%	8.0%	10.7%	10.0%
1973	Part-time	2,300	3,000	3,200	3,100
	Full-time	24,800	29,300	36,400	30,400
	Total	27,100	32,300	39,600	33,500
	Per cent Part-time	8.5%	9.3%	8.1%	9.3%
1974	Part-time	4,500	4,400	8,200	2,900
	Full-time	31,700	37,900	48,900	25,400
	Total	36,200	42,300	57,100	28,300
	Per cent Part-time	12.4%	10.4%	14.4%	10.3%
1975	Part-time	1,800	3,300	4,300	3,000
	Full-time	21,900	20,700	19,800	17,100
	Total	23,700	24,000	24,100	20,100
	Per cent Part-time	7.6%	13.8%	17.8%	14.9%
1976	Part-time	1,900	2,400		
	Full-time	13,500	17,000		
	Total	15,400	19,400		
	Per cent Part-time	12.3%	12.4%		

Source: Unpublished data from Statistics Canada's Job Vacancy Survey, 1971-1976. For definitions, information on sampling error and other explanatory materials, see the Technical Appendix at the end of this publication.

Notes:

1. Part-time vacancies also include seasonal, temporary and casual job openings.
2. In all cases, the per cent standard deviation of the above estimates is below 15 per cent.

Table 3

Total Job Vacancies by Major Occupational Group, Actual and Seasonally-Adjusted
Numbers and Actual Rates, Ontario, Selected Quarters, 1975 and 1976

Occupation Groups ¹	Second Quarter 1976			First Quarter 1976			Second Quarter 1975		
	Total No. of Job Vacancies ²	Total No. of Sea- sonally Adjusted ⁶ Job Vacancies ²	Total Job Vacancy Rates ³	Total No. of Job Vacancies ²	Total No. of Sea- sonally Adjusted ⁶ Job Vacancies ²	Total Job Vacancy Rates ³	Total No. of Job Vacancies ²	Total No. of Sea- sonally Adjusted ⁶ Job Vacancies ²	Total Job Vacancy Rates ³
Managerial, Administrative and Related Natural Sciences, Engineering and Math. Social Sciences and Related Religion Teaching and Related Medicine and Health Artistic, Literary, Performing Arts and Related Clerical and Related Sales Services Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry ⁴ Fishing, Hunting, Trapping and Related ⁴ Forestry and Logging Mining and Quarrying Processing Machining and Related Product Fabricating, Assembling and Related Construction Trades Transport Equip. Operating Materials-Handling and Related Other Crafts and Equip. Operating Occupations N.E.C.	760 A 1,040 A 290 B - D 180 B 360 B 130 B 3,400 A 1,400 A 2,360 A - - 150 B 220 B 770 A 1,160 A 3,520 A 2,030 A 500 A 330 B 540 A 90 B	810 A 980 A 250 B - D 180 B 360 B 200 B 3,580 A 1,760 A 2,240 A - - - D 260 B 810 A 1,140 A 3,920 A 2,070 A 500 A 350 B 510 A - D	0.28 0.74 0.60 - 0.11 0.22 0.26 0.48 0.33 0.55 - - 1.84 0.91 0.56 0.97 0.93 0.83 0.57 0.34 1.09 -	800 A 1,310 A 240 B - D 110 B 410 B 130 B 2,990 A 1,660 A 1,520 A - - - D 230 B 920 A 1,080 A 2,200 A 530 A 460 B 450 B 230 B - D	880 A 1,220 A 290 B - D 160 B 460 B 150 B 3,190 A 2,300 A 1,980 A - - - D 280 B 1,140 A 1,230 A 2,890 A 860 A 510 A 660 A 220 B - D	0.29 0.95 0.54 - 0.06 0.25 0.26 0.45 0.41 0.35 - - - 1.20 0.70 0.88 0.59 0.25 0.35 0.49 0.49 -	1,140 A 1,500 A 610 A - D 240 B 780 A 110 B 4,580 A 1,410 A 4,340 A - - - D 370 B 610 A 1,620 A 2,800 A 1,420 A 800 A 450 B 750 A 140 B	1,210 A 1,410 A 530 A - D 240 B 790 A 170 B 4,830 A 1,780 A 4,120 A - - - D 430 B 680 A 1,610 A 3,120 A 1,450 A 800 A 480 A 710 A - D	0.48 1.05 1.25 - 0.15 0.36 0.21 0.68 0.36 1.06 - - - 1.91 0.44 1.24 0.75 0.62 0.54 0.47 1.48 -
Total, All Occupations ⁵	19,400 A	20,200 A	0.52	15,400 A	18,900 A	0.43	24,000 A	24,900 A	0.66

Source:

Unpublished data from Statistics Canada's Job Vacancy Survey, 1975 and 1976. For definitions, information on sampling error and other explanatory materials see the Technical Appendix at the end of this publication. Most of these data have not been published by Statistics Canada.

Notes:

- These occupational groups are defined in the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1971, published by Statistics Canada.
- The alphabetic indicators beside the numerical figures represent the per cent standard deviation of the estimates as follows:
A = up to 14.99%; B = 15.00 - 24.99%; C = 25.00 - 33.33%; D = over 33.33%. Any estimate with per cent standard deviation in the 'D' category is not published.
- These vacancy rates are calculated using unpublished data on the occupational composition of the employed from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey. These figures are not used if the per cent standard deviation is above 16.5 per cent.
- The Job Vacancy Survey does not cover vacancies in Agriculture, Fishing, Hunting, Trapping, Domestic Service and Defence.
- All estimates have been rounded to the nearest 10. The totals for all occupations have been rounded to the nearest 100.
- The seasonally-adjusted data are revised in light of the most recent information on changes in seasonality.

Table 4

Total Job Vacancies and Vacancy Rates by Industry Group,
Ontario, First and Second Quarters, 1976

INDUSTRY GROUP ¹	Second Quarter 1976		First Quarter 1976	
	Total Number of Job Vacancies ²	Total Job Vacancy Rates ³	Total Number of Job Vacancies ²	Total Job Vacancy Rates ³
Primary Industries ⁴	370 B	0.62	240 B	0.45
Manufacturing Industries	5,370 A	0.58	5,160 A	0.59
Construction Industries	1,870 A	0.78	640 A	0.32
Transportation, Com- munication, and Other Utilities	1,670 A	0.27	670 A	0.25
Trade	2,810 A	1.01	2,650 A	0.42
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	630 A	0.28	760 A	0.37
Community Business and Personal Service Industries	4,710 A	0.48	4,040 A	0.41
Public Administration	1,450 A	0.52	1,010 A	0.38
Industry Unspecified or Undefined	480 A		230 B	
TOTAL ⁵	19,400 A	0.52	15,400 A	0.43

Source: Unpublished data from Statistics Canada's Job Vacancy Survey, 1976. For definitions, information on sampling error and other explanatory materials, see the Technical Appendix at the end of this publication. Most of these data have not been published by Statistics Canada.

- Notes:
1. The industry groups are defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1960 published by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
 2. The alphabetic indicators beside the numerical figures represent the per cent standard deviation of the estimates as follows: A up to 14.99 per cent; B = 15.00 - 24.99 per cent; C = 25.00 - 33.33 per cent; D = over 33.33 per cent. Any estimate with per cent standard deviation in the "D" category is not published.
 3. These vacancy rates are calculated using data on the industrial composition of the employed from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey. These figures are not used if the per cent standard deviation is above 16.5 per cent.
 4. The Job Vacancy Survey does not cover vacancies in Agriculture, Fishing, Hunting, Trapping, Domestic Services and Defence.
 5. All estimates have been rounded to the nearest 10. The total for all industries has been rounded to the nearest 100.

Table 5

Total Job Vacancies and Rates in Ontario by C.M.C. Management Regions
and as Per Cent of Provincial Total, First and Second Quarters 1976

REGIONS ¹	Second Quarter 1976			First Quarter 1976		
	Total No. of Job Vacancies	Per Cent Distribution	Total Job Vacancy Rates ²	Total No. of Job Vacancies	Per Cent Distribution	Total Job Vacancy Rates ²
Barrie	1,700	8.76	0.49	740	4.8	0.22
Hamilton	2,710	14.00	0.42	1,690	10.9	0.28
Toronto	8,920	46.05	0.65	7,950	51.7	0.59
South- western	2,290	11.83	0.44	2,080	13.5	0.40
Northern	1,490	7.71	0.50	1,030	6.7	0.36
Ottawa	2,260	11.66	0.43	1,910	12.4	0.38
Provincial Total ³	19,400 A	100.0	0.52	15,400 A	100.0	0.43

Source:

Unpublished data from Statistics Canada's Job Vacancy Survey, 1976. For definitions, information on sampling error, and other explanatory materials, see the Technical Appendix at the end of this publication. It should be noted that the Job Vacancy Survey was not designed to provide sub-provincial data. Therefore, it is not possible to estimate the reliability of sub-provincial estimates. It is likely that the data presented in this table do not meet the publication criteria of Statistics Canada. Consequently, users are advised to exercise great caution in using the above estimates.

Notes:

1. For a description of the C.M.C. Management Regions, see Appendix B.

2. Labour Force estimates by C.M.C. Regions were obtained from the Regional Economic Services Branch of the Department of Manpower and Immigration. Estimates of employed were derived from these figures and were used in calculating the Job Vacancy Rates.

3. The alphabetic indicators beside the numerical figures represent the per cent standard deviation of the estimates as follows: A = up to 14.99%; B = 15.00 - 24.99%; C = 25.00 - 33.33%; D = over 33.33%.

Table 6

Total Job Vacancies by Major Occupational Group and C.M.C. Management Regions, Ontario, Second Quarter 1976

Occupation Groups ²	C.M.C. Management Region ¹						
	Barrie ³	Hamilton ³	Toronto ³	Southwestern ³	Northern ³	Ottawa ³	Provincial Total ⁴
Managerial, Administrative and Related	*	*	490	*	*	120	760 A
Natural Sciences, Engineering and Math.	110	120	550	*	50	180	1,040 A
Social Sciences and Related	*	*	100	*	*	100	290 B
Religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	- D
Teaching and Related	*	*	*	*	*	*	180 B
Medicine and Health	*	*	140	60	*	50	360 B
Artistic, Literary, Performing Arts and Related	*	*	*	*	*	60	130 B
Clerical and Related	90	360	2,120	220	100	500	3,400 A
Sales	60	190	690	210	60	190	1,400 A
Services	160	350	980	650	*	180	2,360 A
Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing, Hunting, Trapping and Related ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry and Logging	*	*	*	*	*	110	150 B
Mining and Quarrying	*	*	*	*	200	-	220 B
Processing	*	60	300	150	90	160	770 A
Machining and Related	170	120	560	200	50	60	1,160 A
Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing	340	610	1,650	350	340	240	3,520 A
Construction Trades	520	430	520	180	310	80	2,030 A
Transport Equip. Operating	100	140	120	*	70	*	500 A
Material Handling and Related	*	*	250	*	*	*	330 B
Other Crafts and Equip. Operating	*	110	300	*	*	*	540 A
Occupations N.E.C.	*	*	*	*	*	*	90 C
Total, All Occupations ⁶	1,700	2,710	8,920	2,290	1,490	2,260	19,400 A

Source: Unpublished data from Statistics Canada's Job Vacancy Survey, 1976. For definitions, information on sampling error and other explanatory materials see the Technical Appendix at the end of this publication. It should be noted that the Job Vacancy Survey was not designed to provide sub-provincial data. Therefore, it is not possible to estimate the reliability of sub-provincial estimates. It is likely that the data presented in this table do not meet the publication criteria of Statistics Canada. Consequently, users are advised to exercise great caution in using the above estimates.

Notes: 1. For a description of the C.M.C. Management Regions, see Appendix B.

2. These occupational groups are defined in the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1971, published by Statistics Canada.
3. Any cell with fewer than 50 vacancies at the regional level is not released, and is indicated by an asterisk (*).
4. The alphabetic indicators beside the numerical figures represent the per cent standard deviation of the estimates as follows: A up to 14.99%; B = 15.00 - 24.99%; C = 25.00 - 33.33%; D = Over 33.33%. Any estimate with per cent standard deviation in the 'D' category is not published.
5. The Job Vacancy Survey does not cover vacancies in Agriculture, Fishing, Hunting, Trapping, Domestic Services and Defence.
6. All estimates have been rounded to the nearest 10.

Table 7

Estimated Total Job Vacancies by Most-Prominent¹
Four-Digit Occupational Group for Ontario and
C.M.C. Management Regions², Second Quarter 1976

Region	Code	Description	Per Cent of Total Estimated Regional Vacancies
1. Barrie	4111	Secretaries and Stenographers	3.12
	6125	Waiters, Hostesses and Stewards	4.72
	8335	Welding and Flame Cutting	5.66
	8393	Filing, Grinding, Buffing Clean- ing and Polishing Occupations n.e.c.	3.07
	8548	Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work	7.49
	8581	Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairmen	3.19
	8784	Plasterers and Related Occupa- tions	14.04
	8798	Occupation in Labouring and Other Construction Trades	12.80
	9175	Truck Drivers	5.49
			<hr/> 59.58 <hr/>
2. Hamilton	4197	General Office Clerks	5.46
	6125	Waiters, Hostesses and Stewards	6.86
	8513	Motor Vehicle Fabricating and Assembling Occupations n.e.c.	8.30
	8563	Sewing Machine Operators	3.47
	8785	Painters and Related Occupations	12.58
	9175	Truck Drivers	3.25
			<hr/> 39.92 <hr/>
3. Toronto	4111	Secretaries and Stenographers	5.61
	4113	Typists and Clerk-Typists	3.96
	8563	Sewing Machine Operators	3.53
	8581	Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairmen	3.49
			<hr/> 16.59 <hr/>

Table 7 (Cont'd)

Estimated Total Job Vacancies by Most-Prominent¹
Four Digit Occupational Group for Ontario and
C.M.C. Management Regions², Second Quarter 1976

Region	Code	Description	Per Cent of Total Estimated Regional Vacancies
4. Southwestern	4111	Secretaries and Stenographers	4.98
	5135	Salesmen and Salespersons, n.e.c.	4.45
	6121	Chefs and Cooks	3.19
	6125	Waiters, Hostesses and Stewards	9.26
	6143	Barbers, Hairdressers and Related Occupations	12.71
	8333	Sheet Metal Workers	4.37
	8581	Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairmen	7.73
	8733	Construction Electricians and Repairmen	3.23
			49.92
5. Northern	7717	Mining, Quarrying, Cutting Hand- ling & Loading	9.44
	8148	Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work	4.55
	8581	Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairmen	11.99
	8582	Aircraft Mechanics and Repairmen	3.55
	8584	Industrial, Farm and Construc- tion Machinery Mechanics and Repairmen	4.42
	8781	Carpenters and Related Occupations	6.63
	8798	Occupations in Labouring and Other Construction Trades	7.84
	9173	Taxi Drivers	3.62
			52.04
6. Ottawa	4111	Secretaries and Stenographers	6.96
	4113	Typists and Clerk-Typists	3.46
	4199	Other Clerical and Related Occupations, n.e.c	5.23
	5135	Salesmen and Salespersons, n.e.c	7.00
	7513	Timber Cutting and Related Occupations	4.92
	8131	Metal Smelting, Converting and Refining Furnacemen	4.56
	8584	Industrial, Farms and Con- struction Machinery Mechanics and Repairmen	4.92
			37.05

Table 7 (Cont'd)

Estimated Total Job Vacancies by Most-Prominent¹
Four-Digit Occupational Group for Ontario and
C.M.C. Management Regions², Second Quarter 1976

Region	Code	Description	Per Cent of Total Estimated Regional Vacancies
7. Province	4111	Secretaries and Stenographers	4.48
	6125	Waiters, Hostesses and Stewards	3.73
	8581	Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairmen	4.11
			<u>12.32</u>

Source: Unpublished data from Statistics Canada's Job Vacancy Survey, 1976. For definitions, information on sampling error and other explanatory materials, see the Technical Appendix at the end of this publication.

Notes: 1. A 'most-prominent' occupational group is defined as a four-digit occupation accounting for at least 3 per cent of the total estimated vacancies in the region (province). The four-digit categories used are those defined in the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, 1971, published by Statistics Canada.

2. For a description of the C.M.C. Management Regions, see Appendix B.

Total Job Vacancies by Major Industries and C.M.C. Management Regions, Ontario, Second Quarter 1976

Industry Group ²	C.M.C. Management Regions ¹					
	Barrie ³	Hamilton ³	Toronto ³	Southwestern ³	Northern ³	Ottawa ³
Provincial Total ⁵						
Primary Industries ⁴	*	*	*	*	310	*
Manufacturing Industries	630	990	2,590	490	240	430
Construction Industries	460	410	320	270	220	200
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	60	100	1,060	80	200	170
Trade	140	330	1,500	340	220	280
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*	70	460	*	*	*
Community, Business and Personal Service	300	650	2,240	910	180	440
Public Administration	70	120	390	80	90	700
Industry Unspecified or Undefined	*	*	310	*	*	*
Total ⁶	1,700	2,710	8,920	2,290	1,490	2,260
						19,400 A

Source: Unpublished data from Statistics Canada's Job Vacancy Survey, 1976. For definitions, information on sampling error and other explanatory materials, see the Technical Appendix at the end of this publication. It should be noted that the Job Vacancy Survey was not designed to provide sub-provincial data. Therefore, it is not possible to estimate the reliability of sub-provincial estimates. It is likely that the data presented in this table do not meet the publication criteria of Statistics Canada. Consequently, users are advised to exercise great caution in using the above estimates.

- Notes:
1. For a description of the C.M.C. Management Regions, see Appendix B.
 2. The industry groups are defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1960, published by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
 3. Any cell with fewer than 50 vacancies at the regional level is not released, and is indicated by an asterisk (*).
 4. The Job Vacancy Survey does not cover vacancies in Agriculture, Fishing, Hunting, Trapping, Domestic Services and Defence.
 5. The alphabetic indicators beside the numerical figures represent the per cent standard deviation of the estimates as follows: A up to 14.99%; B = 15.00 - 24.99%; C = 25.00 - 33.33%; D = over 33.33%. Any estimate with per cent standard deviation in the 'D' category is not published.
 6. All estimates have been rounded to the nearest 10.

Table 9

Estimated Total Job Vacancies by Most-Prominent¹
Three-Digit Industry Group for Ontario and
C.M.C. Management Regions², Second Quarter 1976

Region	Code	Description	Per Cent of Total Estimated Regional Vacancies
1. Barrie	261	Household Furniture Industry	8.05
	306	Hardware, Tool and Cutlery Mfrs.	3.08
	315	Miscellaneous Machinery and Equipment Mfrs.	6.27
	335	Communications Equipment Mfrs.	6.63
	385	Plastic Fabricators, n.e.s.	4.14
	404	Building Construction	14.32
	421	Special-Trade Contractors	13.02
	875	Hotels, Restaurants and Taverns	7.63
	899	Other Miscellaneous Services	3.61
	951	Local Administration	3.37
			70.12
2. Hamilton	323	Motor Vehicle Mfrs.	9.85
	421	Special-Trade Contractors	13.95
	631	Food Stores	5.08
	875	Hotels, Restaurants and Taverns	10.30
	893	Photography	4.70
	951	Local Administration	3.87
			47.75
3. Toronto	572	Electric Power	4.65
	869	Other Services to Business Management	4.19
	872	Barber and Beauty Shops	3.09
	875	Hotels, Restaurants and Taverns	5.59
			17.52
4. Southwestern	404	Building Construction	3.13
	421	Special-Trade Contractors	7.45
	622	Wholesalers of Farm Machinery and Equipment	3.81
	658	Motor Vehicle Repair Shops	7.72
	821	Hospitals	4.50
	872	Barber and Beauty Shops	13.22
	875	Hotels, Restaurants and Taverns	15.17
			55.00

Table 9 (Cont'd)

Estimated Total Job Vacancies by Most-Prominent¹
Three-Digit Industry Group for Ontario and
C.M.C. Management Regions², Second Quarter 1976

Region	Code	Description	Per Cent of Total Estimated Regional Vacancies
5. Northern	052	Gold Quartz Mines	4.07
	053	Copper-Gold-Silver Mines	6.91
	058	Iron Mines	3.59
	291	Iron and Steel Mills	6.44
	404	Building Construction	11.86
	502	Services Incidental to Air Trans- port	6.03
	512	Taxicab Operations	3.59
	656	Motor Vehicle Dealers	9.55
	821	Hospitals	3.86
	931	Provincial Administration	3.32
			59.22
6. Ottawa	295	Smelting and Refining	4.60
	409	Other Construction	7.42
	572	Electric Power	4.25
	681	Drug Stores	5.54
	875	Hotels, Restaurants and Taverns	3.04
	909	Other Federal Administration	27.13
			51.98
7. Province	421	Special-Trade Contractors	5.58
	572	Electric Power	3.07
	872	Barber and Beauty Shops	3.09
	875	Hotels, Restaurants and Taverns	6.91
	909	Other Federal Administration	4.11
			22.76

Source:

Unpublished data from Statistics Canada's Job Vacancy Survey, 1976. For definitions, information on sampling error and other explanatory materials, see the Technical Appendix at the end of this publication.

Notes: 1.

A 'most-prominent' industry group is defined as a three-digit industry group accounting for at least 3 per cent of the total estimated vacancies in the region (province). The three-digit categories used are those defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1960, published by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

2.

For a description of the C.M.C. Management Regions, see Appendix B.

Technical Appendix A

Job Vacancy Estimates:

These data were obtained from Statistics Canada's Job Vacancy Survey Section, which conducts regular surveys of employers representing approximately 90 per cent of employment in Canada. (The major exceptions to coverage are establishments involved in Agriculture, Fishing, Hunting or Trapping, and Domestic Services). Six surveys are conducted each quarter, so that the quarterly estimates used are an average of six observations. Vacancies reported must be for jobs which are available immediately, for which employers have taken specific recruiting action, and which have been vacant for the entire reference day, and which are available to persons outside the firm.¹

Information has been obtained on numbers of vacancies by four-digit occupation group and three-digit industry group, by full or part-time designation, and by whether the vacancy has existed for a short or long time. These data are available for Ontario and for the six C.M.C. Management Regions within the province (see Appendix B).

These job vacancy data have been used to calculate, where possible, job vacancy rates. Specifically, where estimates of employment for an occupation category or industry category are reported by Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey, a job vacancy rate may be calculated by dividing the number of job vacancies in that category by the corresponding sum of employment and job vacancies, expressed as a per cent. To calculate vacancy rates for the C.M.C. regions, the Small Area Estimates of Labour Force and Unemployment prepared by the Regional Economics Services Branch of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, were used.

Where possible, these job vacancy data have also been seasonally adjusted by means of a programme developed by the Research Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Labour. The purpose of this seasonal adjustment is to eliminate recurrent seasonal fluctuations in the data, so that other trends become more readily discernible. The method of seasonal adjustment used is known as the 'method of moving averages', whereby seasonal 'factors' are derived for each quarter, and then applied to the unadjusted data. Some series of job vacancies were not seasonally adjusted, however, if extreme values appeared to be present, i.e., if the ratio of one observation to its adjacent values was in excess of 10:1, or if the minimum value of the data was below 25.

1. For further information on this Survey, refer to Job Vacancy Survey: Technical Appendix, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-251.

Concerning the reliability of these data at the provincial level, the sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error. An alphabetic indicator has been used to represent the per cent standard deviation of the estimate in this report. The table below describes these alphabetical categories in terms of their per cent standard deviations.

Table A1

Alphabetic Indicator	Per cent of Estimates at One Standard Deviation
A	up to 14.99%
B	15 - 24.99%
C	25 - 33.33%
D	Over 33.33%

In reporting the results of the Survey, Statistics Canada does not publish estimates which are above 15 per cent standard deviation. However, the Ontario Ministry of Labour may publish data with an estimated per cent standard deviation of up to 33.4%. Consequently, no figures on estimates falling in "D" category are published in the report.

It should also be stressed that the Job Vacancy Survey was not designed to provide sub-provincial data. Therefore, it is not possible to estimate the reliability of these sub-provincial estimates directly. Accordingly, it is likely that the data presented in this table do not meet the publication criteria of Statistics Canada, so that users are advised to exercise great caution with respect to these regional estimates. At the regional level no estimates below fifty vacancies are published.

Appendix B

C.M.C. Management Regions:

The ten C.M.C. regions were merged to form six regions from the first quarter of 1976. A comparison of the old and new regions is provided below.

C.M.C. Regions

<u>OLD</u>	<u>NEW</u>
1 <u>OTTAWA</u>	1 <u>OTTAWA</u>
Arnprior	Arnprior
Brockville	Brockville
Carleton Place	Carleton Place
Cornwall	Cornwall
Gananoque	Gananoque
Hawkesbury	Hawkesbury
Kingston	Kingston
Ottawa	Ottawa
Pembroke	Pembroke
Perth	Perth
Prescott	Prescott
Renfrew	Renfrew
Smith Falls	Smith Falls
	Belleville
	Napanee
	Picton
	Trenton
2 <u>OSHAWA</u>	2 <u>BARRIE</u>
Belleville	
Cobourg	Cobourg
Lindsay	Lindsay
Napanee	
Oshawa	Oshawa
Peterborough	Peterborough
Picton	
Trenton	
3 <u>BARRIE</u>	
Barrie	Barrie
Bracebridge	Bracebridge
Collingwood	Collingwood
Midland	Midland
Orillia	Orillia

<u>OLD</u>	<u>NEW</u>
3 <u>BARRIE (Cont'd)</u>	
Owen Sound Parry Sound Walkerton	Owen Sound Parry Sound Walkerton
4 <u>TORONTO</u>	3 <u>TORONTO</u>
Toronto Metro Brampton Newmarket Oakville	Toronto Metro Brampton Newmarket Oakville Mississauga
5 <u>HAMILTON</u>	4 <u>HAMILTON</u>
Brantford Fort Erie Hamilton Niagara Falls Port Colborne St. Catharines Welland	Brantford Fort Erie Hamilton Niagara Falls Port Colborne St. Catharines Welland Cambridge Guelph Kitchener
6 <u>LONDON</u>	5 <u>SOUTHWEST</u>
London Simcoe St. Thomas Tillsonburg Woodstock	London Simcoe St. Thomas Tillsonburg Woodstock
7 <u>WINDSOR</u>	
Chatham Leamington Sarnia Wallaceburg Windsor	Chatham Leamington Sarnia Wallaceburg Windsor
8 <u>KITCHENER</u>	
Cambridge Goderich Guelph Kitchener Listowel Stratford	Goderich Listowel Stratford

OLD

9 SUDBURY

Elliot Lake
Kapuskasing
Kirkland Lake
New Liskeard
North Bay
Sault Ste. Marie
Sturgeon Falls
Sudbury
Timmins

10 THUNDER BAY

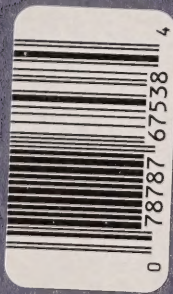
Fort Frances
Kenora
Thunder Bay (FW)
Thunder Bay (PA)

NEW

6 NORTHERN

Elliot Lake
Kapuskasing
Kirkland Lake
New Liskeard
North Bay
Sault Ste. Marie
Sturgeon Falls
Sudbury
Timmins

Fort Frances
Kenora
Thunder Bay (FW)
Thunder Bay (PA)



Oxford
ESKITE 10%
MADE IN U.S.A.